

JUSTICE DETHRONED IN FRANCE

Emile Zola's Trial Ends With His Conviction.

ONE YEAR IN PRISON AND A HEAVY FINE

French Mob Went Delirious With Joy Over Announcement.

Lofly Peroration of Laborie, Counsel For Defense—Esterhazy's Shady Conduct—Fairy Tale About Emperor—William—Violent Fights Outside the Palace of Justice—How Zola Received the Verdict—Calm in the City Now.

Paris, Feb. 22.—There was increased excitement today in the precincts of the palace of justice, where M. Zola and M. Perrioux have been on trial since Feb. 7, charged by the government, in substance, with making libelous comments upon the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial.

M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, resumed his argument for the defense, referring to the document which Gen-

eral Pelloux unexpectedly produced in court, purporting to warn the minister of war not to confess that he ever had relations with "that Jew," counsel maintained that the note as received said, "with that Jewish clique" and asserted that the authorities had not produced the alleged incriminating documents because "it would have recalled, not in war, but in ridicule."

The speaker's touching reference to the unhappiness of the Dreyfus family, the outrage and abrogation of M. Dreyfus and the letter from Dreyfus in September, 1897, protesting his innocence more energetically than ever, produced a profound sensation among the people in the court weeping.

M. Laborie justified Colonel Picquart's search of Major Esterhazy's room and pointed out that the latter had refused to testify in court.

There was a commotion in court when M. Laborie, referring to Dreyfus, said his appointment on the general staff was "badly received by the Jew-baiters."

Counsel further remarked: "Dreyfus could not have divided anything about the hydraulic brake for the artillery, because the contrivance has been known since 1838." Here the advocate general protested against M. Laborie going outside of the case, but the latter insisted, adding: "Infantry officers, including Major Esterhazy, could have been acquainted with this contrivance. Yet, without proof, an innocent man was arrested, who, although a Jew, would be the last man to betray secrets for he was only too happy to serve France as a member of the general staff."

ESTERHAZY'S SHADY CONDUCT. M. Laborie then reviewed the "shady conduct" and indebtedness of Major Esterhazy, who, he said, all eminent men believe wrote the bordereaux.

Counsel then asked who could be Major Esterhazy's backers, and declared that the "fairy tale" representing Emperor William of Germany as conversing with Dreyfus was simply laughable.

In his peroration M. Laborie said: "Don't allow yourselves to be deceived with the idea that the honor of the army is involved, because some of its members have ignored the law. Don't allow yourselves to be troubled or intimidated by rumors of war. Fear nothing for the moral energy of the country still lives. It is with the hearts of honest men that victorious battles are achieved. Give that example of firmness, for you must feel that in this man lies France's honor. (Protests from spectators.)

"Your verdict will signify three things: 'Vive l'armee,' 'Vive la republique,' 'Vive la France.' That is to say, 'Vive la loi,' 'Vive l'ideal eternal.' That is what I ask you to proclaim by your verdict."

Amid loud applause mingled with hisses and cheers for the army and for the republic, the hearing was suspended. Immense crowds of people then gathered outside the Palais de Justice, and the police were reinforced, trouble being feared.

When the hearing was resumed, M. Clemenceau, for M. Perrioux, made a speech according to the remarks of M. Laborie, and ending with an appeal to the jury by the acquittal of M. Zola. To remove from France the danger of religious wars.

The advocate general made a brief reply, the jury retired at 6:20 p. m., and was absent about half an hour.

FOUND GUILTY.

The jury found Zola guilty as charged in all the counts of the indictment, and declared that there were no extenuating circumstances.

M. Zola, on hearing the verdict, said: "They are cannibals."

M. Faure only paraded General Pelloux and General Borel as witnesses against Zola. He twice fine military company, Borel is a critic and in favor of the republic, and Borel is a critic of the republic.

The cheering was tremendous all over town, but there was little violence. The Jews managed to be near the law court, but escaped with their lives. Forthwith they and the crowd used up the animal spirits of the people. They were tired and wanted to go to bed.

At a late hour tonight I went to Zola's house. As I passed through the flower adorned vestibule of the light that stood in the doorway, I saw a whole new change from this luxury. M. Zola's taste for luxury is not in the Italian manner, richly and handsomely. I found him more nervous than on the hearing of the verdict, but bearing up with a stiff upper lip. He says he is sorry for France, but thinks she will live the best.

The house was filled from the ground floor to the garret with bouquets of flowers, and the air was filled with the double of Jewish ladies. The tables were littered deep with bouquets. One bouquet of 1,000 roses came today from Odessa. M. Zola will write another letter before surrendering himself. He is very tired, but he will not die in the cell, he is a man of the century in all around new conditions.

The friends around him envied him his new departure in the path of glory. What an honor it would be for him to die for truth and justice. He had had all that a prosperous career could give, but the way of the cross, philosophically understood, was now open to him. A friend expressed regret that there is so much bourgeois comfort at the Palais de Justice. M. Pochet has there his English bed and bedding, and his servant and his wife go daily to greet him. A cell would be preferable were it not for rheumatism. Zola's oldest friend assures me that he would die in jail. He was brought up in hardship; his father was an old military campaigner with Napoleon, and was in the battle of Russia, at Waterloo and other battles, a sturdy French peasant.

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What has fermented in the brain is now going into action. The Jews are hoping for a military movement against the republic and to come to the top. He only showed himself during the trial in the hall of the court house and one day embraced Major Esterhazy, crying, 'Vive l'armee.' He was surprised and surprised by his friends, but it did not do him. He has no brilliant, captivating qualities, but only an ambiguous half Jewish figure and talks through his nose, languidly.

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EVENTS POINT TO EARLY CRISIS

War Preparations Go On All Over the Country.

CRY IN NAVY YARDS IS HURRY, HURRY, HURRY

Our Citizen Soldiers Ready to Go On a Day's Notice.

Intense Anxiety Shown By Spanish Officials In Havana, In Constant Communication With Madrid—Autonomists Ready to Break Away From the Government—How General Merritt's Movements Are Interpreted.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Evening Star has the following from its staff correspondent in Cuba:

Havana, Feb. 22, via Key West.—Inquiry into the Maine disaster progresses along definite lines. The results so far may be summed up in the statement that the probabilities that it was an accident seem to decrease with the progress of the investigation.

The most intense anxiety is shown by the Spanish officials here, who are in constant communication with Madrid. They realize that the relations with the United States were never so much in danger of rupture as now. This is the general feeling.

The common masses here are hopeful of American intervention on peaceful lines, but what they base their hopes on is unknown.

The insurgents continue to lay minor military successes to their credit, and some of the leaders seem on the point of breaking away from the government. Army officers continue to show an anti-American sentiment. They are apparently the only class that does not look for an early crisis.

AT SPANISH LEGATION. Relations Between Americans and Spaniards Pleas Du Bosc.

Washington, Feb. 22.—At the Spanish legation affairs have resumed their normal aspect. Mr. Du Bosc has received no reports of any character concerning the Maine disaster, and he has not been in communication with the Spanish authorities at Havana, in investigating the occurrence. When the Spanish inquiry is completed, it is not likely to come to the Spanish authorities here. Mr. Du Bosc continues to speak of the satisfactory relations which exist between the American and Spanish authorities at Havana, concerning the work on the wreck and the investigation of its cause.

It is not known here how far the American coast guard is in the line of the evidence of Spanish officers, or whether the Spanish inquiry will include the evidence of American officers, but at the legation it is said that the investigation reaching the officials here is that there will be such co-operation as will be helpful to the two branches of inquiry, and as the courts may desire.

Mr. Du Bosc has received no word as to the reported capture of the Dauntless, which is said to have got away from a point between Miami and Key West, Florida, recently. The capture of this importance would be speedily reported to the Spanish authorities here, and in the absence of advice, little credit is given to the report.

Captain Sabido did not come to the Spanish legation last night, as has been stated. He has been expected for some days, however, and probably will be here today, although his visit is said to be without significance, because the incident with which his name was recently connected is considered closed.

WHO ARE MASTERS? Contentions Among the Leaders of the Autonomist Government.

New York, Feb. 22.—The Maine incident is quite cast into the background by the intelligence from Havana concerning the attitude of the radical autonomists, headed by Govin, Ciberia, and Ambrador, says the Madrid correspondent.

The majority of the Spanish politicians, generals and newspapermen are annoyed and alarmed. They argue that a political committee is thus created outside the regular government, and despite its resistance, with a view to virtually controlling the elections and conducting negotiations with the insurgents.

The Herald, Senor Canalejas' newspaper, is as loud in criticizing the radical autonomists as the conservative organs of every shade, from the Tiempo, the organ of Senor Silveira, to the Epoca and the Nacional, the organs of General Weyler and Senor Romero Robledo.

The impression is that the concessions to the extreme autonomists will lead to making them masters of the situation as the moderates, like Canalejas and Montero, either will be tools in their hands, or will have to resign the moment it becomes known that the Madrid government will allow a free hand to Govin, Ciberia and Ambrador, as long as they can hope to secure the prompt submission of a majority of the rebels, in order to avert foreign interference.

People here apprehend that Marshal Blanco may have trouble to keep the old Spanish party and the radicals quiet in the colonial cabinet is reconstructed with radical autonomists, who are certain, it is believed, to drift into some direct understanding with the rebel chiefs and the fugitives, in order to secure pacification before the last of May.

GEN. MERRITT'S MOVEMENTS. They Are Fraught With Significance In Army Circles.

New York, Feb. 22.—The World says: Major General Merritt, in command of the eastern department of the United States army, will start on a tour of inspection of the southern fortifications before the end of the week. It was his original intention to leave Governor's island today for New Orleans, but at midnight it was generally understood that he would not be able to start for a day or two.

This sudden move on the part of Gen. Merritt, following so closely upon the recent order of General Miles relative to the absolute necessity of completing the new works of defense at the fortifications throughout the country, has created quite a sensation in army circles. Obviously he is simply going on his annual tour of inspection, but at the island, Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton it is understood that his mission is of far greater importance than the regulation visit to the stations under his command. It is believed that the work on the new defenses of the southern fortifications has not been going on with sufficient rapidity to satisfy either General Miles or General Merritt. The new works at Fort Hamilton, of the four new guns only three are now in position. Fort Wadsworth has been far more fortunate.

Another development which has a direct bearing on General Merritt's departure is the artillery bill which yesterday passed the senate. This bill provides for the maintaining of two more artillery regiments. It is the intention of General Merritt to have one of these quartered at Sandy Hook. The other will, with all probability, be distributed among the various posts along the Atlantic coast.

When General Miles sent word to General Merritt relative to the necessity of getting all available ordnance ready for immediate use, he especially referred to the work under way at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. These posts are of the greatest importance, and practically control the channel and the lower bay. Their works will all be personally inspected and investigated by General Merritt in the near future. It is General Merritt's intention to visit New Orleans and inspect Fort Phillip and Fort Jackson. The other forts that General Merritt will visit are at Mobile, Charleston, Galveston, Savannah, Pensacola and Key West.

Said an officer at Governor's island last night: "The passing of the artillery bill will change the entire status of affairs at Sandy Hook. Just now the only thing we can use men for down there is to keep the sand from closing the machinery of the guns. With the new regiments, however, all will be as it should be. One of the regiments will be stationed at the Hook, which has already been practically decided."

"I am quite convinced that the work on the quarters of the officers and men will be pushed forward with all the possible speed. Just now we have far too many officers for our men, but under the new appointments this will also be remedied."

LUDICROUS STATEMENT. Cuban Junta Adverse to War Between Uncle Sam and Spain.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Luperon Martinez, a Cuban residing in St. Louis, and a man reputed to be in close touch with the junta and the leaders of the cause for independence, stated yesterday that the Cuban army is in favor of a war between the United States and Spain.

"We do not want to see the United States declare war against Spain," said Mr. Martinez. "We can win our own independence now, and need no intervention. Spain realizes it, and the Sagart party is anxious for war in the interests of its own selfishness, and as the only one means left by which it can perpetuate itself in view of the impending crisis in Cuba."

"Spain realizes its inability to keep the island," said Mr. Martinez. "It is not likely to come to the Spanish authorities here. Mr. Du Bosc continues to speak of the satisfactory relations which exist between the American and Spanish authorities at Havana, concerning the work on the wreck and the investigation of its cause."

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GEN. MERRITT'S MOVEMENTS. They Are Fraught With Significance In Army Circles.

New York, Feb. 22.—The World says: Major General Merritt, in command of the eastern department of the United States army, will start on a tour of inspection of the southern fortifications before the end of the week. It was his original intention to leave Governor's island today for New Orleans, but at midnight it was generally understood that he would not be able to start for a day or two.

This sudden move on the part of Gen. Merritt, following so closely upon the recent order of General Miles relative to the absolute necessity of completing the new works of defense at the fortifications throughout the country, has created quite a sensation in army circles. Obviously he is simply going on his annual tour of inspection, but at the island, Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton it is understood that his mission is of far greater importance than the regulation visit to the stations under his command. It is believed that the work on the new defenses of the southern fortifications has not been going on with sufficient rapidity to satisfy either General Miles or General Merritt. The new works at Fort Hamilton, of the four new guns only three are now in position. Fort Wadsworth has been far more fortunate.

Another development which has a direct bearing on General Merritt's departure is the artillery bill which yesterday passed the senate. This bill provides for the maintaining of two more artillery regiments. It is the intention of General Merritt to have one of these quartered at Sandy Hook. The other will, with all probability, be distributed among the various posts along the Atlantic coast.

When General Miles sent word to General Merritt relative to the necessity of getting all available ordnance ready for immediate use, he especially referred to the work under way at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. These posts are of the greatest importance, and practically control the channel and the lower bay. Their works will all be personally inspected and investigated by General Merritt in the near future. It is General Merritt's intention to visit New Orleans and inspect Fort Phillip and Fort Jackson. The other forts that General Merritt will visit are at Mobile, Charleston, Galveston, Savannah, Pensacola and Key West.

Said an officer at Governor's island last night: "The passing of the artillery bill will change the entire status of affairs at Sandy Hook. Just now the only thing we can use men for down there is to keep the sand from closing the machinery of the guns. With the new regiments, however, all will be as it should be. One of the regiments will be stationed at the Hook, which has already been practically decided."

"I am quite convinced that the work on the quarters of the officers and men will be pushed forward with all the possible speed. Just now we have far too many officers for our men, but under the new appointments this will also be remedied."

LUDICROUS STATEMENT. Cuban Junta Adverse to War Between Uncle Sam and Spain.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Luperon Martinez, a Cuban residing in St. Louis, and a man reputed to be in close touch with the junta and the leaders of the cause for independence, stated yesterday that the Cuban army is in favor of a war between the United States and Spain.

"We do not want to see the United States declare war against Spain," said Mr. Martinez. "We can win our own independence now, and need no intervention. Spain realizes it, and the Sagart party is anxious for war in the interests of its own selfishness, and as the only one means left by which it can perpetuate itself in view of the impending crisis in Cuba."

"Spain realizes its inability to keep the island," said Mr. Martinez. "It is not likely to come to the Spanish authorities here. Mr. Du Bosc continues to speak of the satisfactory relations which exist between the American and Spanish authorities at Havana, concerning the work on the wreck and the investigation of its cause."

It is not known here how far the American coast guard is in the line of the evidence of Spanish officers, or whether the Spanish inquiry will include the evidence of American officers, but at the legation it is said that the investigation reaching the officials here is that there will be such co-operation as will be helpful to the two branches of inquiry, and as the courts may desire.

Mr. Du Bosc has received no word as to the reported capture of the Dauntless, which is said to have got away from a point between Miami and Key West, Florida, recently. The capture of this importance would be speedily reported to the Spanish authorities here, and in the absence of advice, little credit is given to the report.

Captain Sabido did not come to the Spanish legation last night, as has been stated. He has been expected for some days, however, and probably will be here today, although his visit is said to be without significance, because the incident with which his name was recently connected is considered closed.